

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the above-referenced application.

Listing of Claims:

- 1- 11. (cancelled)
12. (Currently amended) A method for making semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating polymer networks, comprising: exposing a suspension of dissociated cells in a solution of [[a]] two or more biocompatible polymer-polymers to free radicals generated by electromagnetic radiation from an electromagnetic source external to the suspension so that the electromagnetic radiation generates free radicals thereby forming the semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating polymer networks.
13. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating polymer networks are cartilage tissue equivalents.
14. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 13 wherein the electromagnetic radiation is selected from the group consisting of x-rays, ultrasound, infrared radiation, far infrared radiation, ultraviolet radiation, long-wavelength ultraviolet radiation, and visible light.
15. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 13 wherein the suspension further comprises a photoinitiator.
16. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 15 wherein the photoinitiator is selected from the group consisting of erythrosin, phloxime, rose bengal, thionine, camphorquinone, ethyl eosin, eosin, methylene blue, riboflavin, 2,2-dimethyl-2-phenylacetophenone, 2-methoxy-2 phenylacetophenone, 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone, and other acetophenone derivatives.
17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 16 wherein the suspension further comprises a cocatalyst.
18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 17 wherein the cocatalyst is selected from the group consisting of N-methyl diethanolamine, N,N-dimethyl benzylamine,

triethanolamine, triethylamine, dibenzylamine, N-benzylethanolamine, and N-isopropyl benzylamine.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 18 wherein the cocatalyst is triethanolamine.
20. (Currently amended) ~~The method of Claim 12 wherein the semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating polymer networks form a tissue equivalent in a subject~~ A method of forming a tissue equivalent in a subject, the tissue equivalent comprising semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating networks, comprising:
 - injecting a suspension of dissociated cells in a solution of [[a]] two or more biocompatible polymer polymers into a subject, and
 - exposing the suspension to free radicals generated by electromagnetic radiation from an electromagnetic source external to the injected suspension so that the electromagnetic radiation penetrates through tissue to generate free radicals thereby forming the tissue equivalent.
21. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 20 wherein the x-rays, ultrasound, infrared radiation, far infrared radiation, ultra-violet radiation, long-wavelength ultraviolet radiation, or visible light is applied externally to the skin.
22. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 20 wherein the x-rays, ultrasound, infrared radiation, far infrared radiation, ultra-violet radiation, long-wavelength ultraviolet radiation, or visible light is applied within a synovial space to a polymer-cell suspension injected into an adjacent joint.
23. (Currently amended) ~~The method of Claim 12 wherein the semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating polymer networks form a tissue equivalent in a mold~~ A method of forming a tissue equivalent in a mold, the tissue equivalent comprising semi-interpenetrating or interpenetrating polymer networks, comprising:
 - injecting a suspension of dissociated cells in a solution of [[a]] two or more biocompatible polymer polymers into a mold, and

exposing the suspension to free radicals generated by electromagnetic radiation from an electromagnetic source external to the suspension so that the electromagnetic radiation generates free radicals thereby forming the tissue equivalent.